The Pyongyang Times

No. 22 (500) SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania after receiving them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Union of Communist Youth of Romania

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife, received on May 17 the delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Traian Stefanescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and Minister of Youth Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Elena Zoia Ceausescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the UCYR, and all other members of the delegation.

Present there were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Dumitru Popa, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, was present.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, his wife, wishing the leader and his wife good health and happiness and greater success in their work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

On the same day the leader arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from President **Leopold Sedar Senghor** of the Republic of Senegal sent on his way home after finishing his visit to our country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Prince **Souvanna Phouma**, Premier of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, in reply to his message of greetings sent in connection with the establishment of the National Coalition Political Council and the Provisional National Union Government in Laos.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in connection with the damages caused by a strong earthquake in several areas of China.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvik Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Etienne Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, greeting his 50th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Imperial Majesty King **Carl the 16th Gustaf** of the Kingdom of Sweden on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Sweden.

"KIM IL SUNG: Selected Works" (Vol. V) Published in Sweden

A Swedish edition of "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. V) containing immortal classical works of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was published on April 5 by a publishing house of Sweden, according to a report from Stockholm.

Carried in place of honour in the book is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader.

The publishing house carried the following introduction:

Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was born in a patriotic and revolutionary family in Mangyongdae, Korea, on April 15, 1912.

At the tender age of 13 he took the road of struggle against the colonial occupation by the ferocious aggressors.

He founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and waged the 15-year arduous struggle, winning victory in 1945.

In the early days of his struggle he founded the Juche idea and, basing himself on it, solved all problems facing the Korean people in the revolution and construction.

In a nutshell, the Juche idea means that the master of the revolution and construction is the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

In other words, this means that one is the master of one's own revolution and has the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The Juche idea demands independent and creative stands.

Guided by the Juche idea, the Korean people defeated the US imperialist aggressors in the 1950-53 Korean war.

The world people know well that along the Juche-based revolutionary line set forth by him the Korean people have turned their country formerly reduced to ashes by the US imperialists into a flowering socialist industrial state with a modern industry, developed agriculture, brilliant national culture and powerful self-defence capacity.

The readers will have an opportunity to study the basic idea underlying the achievements made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. **(KCNA)**

DPRK Establishes Diplomatic Relations with Kingdom of Nepal at Ambassadorial Level

A report on the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal has been released.

The report says:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal agreed to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries effective fron, May 15, 1974 and exchange ambassadors.

All Are Out in Rice-transplanting to Bring About Bumper Crop

In our socialist countryside thriving boundlessly under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rice-transplanting for a bumper crop is now progressing on a full scale.

Strong rice seedlings are being transplanted on the vast Yonbaek, Chaeryongnamuri, Yoldusamcholli and Ryongchon plains on the western coast and the wide Hamju and Anbyon plains on the eastern coast and the paddy fields all over the country are turning green day by day.

Generally speaking, in our country rice-transplanting is done in a short space of time—from the middle of May to the beginning of June—though there is a little difference in every region according to the weather conditions. In Korea rice-transplanting is an important work affecting the success in the year's farming and a tense battle which must be done in good time. Rice cultivation holds the main place in our agriculture. The rice-transplanting battle now under way is for making a breach in the struggle to scale this year the grain height of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the leader. That is why special importance is attached to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"As we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, the leadership personnel in the sphere of agriculture and cooperative farmers must bring about another leap forward in the agricultural production by waging a dynamic battle to attain the goal of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan."

Our agricultural working people who regard the principle of absolutizing the leader's teaching and implementing it unconditionally as their creed in life are now stepping up rice-transplanting at lightning speed, firmly resolved to take without fail the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year, the significant tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", and to increase grain production.

Put up in the battle sites for rice-transplanting are big slogans "Let's work hard with loyalty to transplant rice seedlings in proper time so as to gather a bumper crop this year, the tenth anniversary of publication of the theses on the rural question!" and "Let's all wage vigorous rice-transplanting battle, holding aloft the banner of 'speed-up campaign!'" The revolutionary enthusiasm of the combatants is pervading the fields where roars of tractors and hum of lorries are heard.

What is conspicuous in rice-transplanting battle sites this year is the fact that work is done in an easy and effective way everywhere as the result of a marked increase in the number of rice seedling transplanters.

The fatherly leader's far-reaching plan to free the peasants from the difficult and arduous work and bring agricultural production up to a higher stage by industrializing and modernizing agriculture is brilliantly being materialized in our rural areas. Our countryside is provided with a large number of modern farm machines every year. As of the end of April this year 17.8 times as many rice seedling transplanters as in the corresponding period of last year were supplied to the countryside.

The agricultural working people, provided with many transplanters permeated with the warm love and concern of the leader, are now making one great innovation after another in rice-transplanting with intense loyalty to him.

The agricultural working people in Sukchon County in the Yoldusamcholli plain made full preparations for farming from the outset of the year with a determination to reap 8 tons of rice per *chongbo* this year. From the first day of rice-transplanting battle they are transplanting rice-seedlings with great care in accord with the technical rules and are overfulfilling their daily plan. The operators of rice seedling transplanters in the county are handling with much care the rice-transplanting machines which are associated with the leader's great love and solicitude and are ensuring full operation. Thus each machine is planting seedlings in two *chongbo* every day.

The agricultural working people in South Hwanghae Province made up their minds to transplant seedlings by machine to 50,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields and wind up rice-transplanting in a short span of time. They are hurrying with their work full of youthful stamina, with all labour force and machines concentrically mobilized in rice-transplanting.

The vanguards of the rural mechanization in the province are increasing the speed of rice-transplanting by ploughing the fields three times in a thoroughgoing way and doing the harrowing work qualitatively according to the technical rules.

Every day marked progress is being made in rice-transplanting in all counties including Yonan, Paechon and Chaeryong. In Yonan County, for instance, rice seedlings are transplanted to 500 to 600 *chongbo* of paddy fields every day.

Upholding the Party's call: "The whole Party and the whole country should give powerful assistance to the agricultural front!" the factory workers, technicians, office workers, students and all other volunteers who came to the help of the farmers in rice-transplanting are also plugging away at their work with great vigor to help the farmers carry through the leader's instruction to make a big leap in agricultural production and attain the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year. Giving labour assistance, they are disseminating the great revolutionary ideas of the leader and advanced technique and cultural knowledge among the broad peasant masses, thereby making a great contribution to promoting the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside.

The rice transplanting in our country is making headway at unusual speed thanks to the energetic endeavours of the agricultural working people and the volunteers of the whole country who have risen up to implement the leader's teaching.

Li Chan Sun

Reportage

In Haksan Plains

The battle for rice-transplanting is well under way in a vast expanse of the paddy fields of Haksan Co-operative Farm which stretches from Mt. Pongsu-san.

The agricultural working people are striving in high spirits, driven by a single desire to gather 8 tons of rice per *chongbo* of paddy fields this year and contribute to scaling the grain height of the Six-Year Plan and thus make a report of loyalty to the fatherly leader.

All are in full activity. The "Chollima" tractors are running in every direction to harrow the rice fields rezoned into plots of several *chongbo* each. The rice-transplanting machines are set in motion, green seedlings blanketing the fields. The "Chonjin" tractors are speeding down the road, each with a full load of seedlings.

Modern farm machines manufactured by our heroic working class prove quite effective in easing the arduous labour.

The farmers cheerfully working with the help of machines reminded me of the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"We should finish the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture at an early date to do all farm work with machines and chemicals. Thus we will not only completely free the peasants from difficult work but also substantially increase labour productivity so as to let each farmer tend more than 5 *chongbo* of paddies or more than 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and to enforce an eight-hour workday in agriculture, as in industry."

The far-reaching plan of the leader to completely industrialize and modernize our agriculture is carried into effect in this co-op farm, too.

His chief agronomist told me:

The leader, deeply concerned about how to free the farmers from toilsome work, visited our farm many a time. He showed us the direction for mechanization in agricultural production and taught us in detail how to materialize it. In May last year he came to the paddy-fields where rice-transplanting was in full swing. He said that the rice-transplanting and weeding should be mechanized because these are the most difficult of all the work in the countryside.

Later on, he sent us modern farm machines and technicians.

It is thanks to the concern shown by the leader that our farm has 9.2 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land and many farm machines. This year tens of rice-transplanting machines have been added.

I looked round the fields of the second workteam of the co-op farm, listening to the chief agronomist. A number of rice-transplanting machines were planting seedlings in several *chongbo*.

One of the operators said that his machine multiplied efficiency tenfold compared with that of manual labour.

He went on:

"Machines are helping us a lot as you see it. So, I can say that we are living in an era of mechanized farming that was opened up by the leader. Our work is so enjoyable that we sing a hymn of praise to our life. All that we want at the moment is to transplant seedlings well and thus loyally live up to the great favour of the leader."

This resolve is not confined to him alone.

Admirable is the way they work, these farmers of the first, third and fourth workteams where transplanting is scheduled to be done in all paddy-fields with the machines. Evidently, they make it an immutable rule in their life and struggle to do all they can to carry the leader's teachings and Party's policies into practice on the principle of unconditionality. Every body can see that they are devoting all their wisdom and energy to efficient, opportune transplanting so that they can reap good crops this year, the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question.

With well-reconditioned rice-transplanting machines they are remarkably speeding up their work while augmenting its quality.

With the planting of seedlings, one plot after another turn greenish, the acreage accounting for 10 per cent of all the paddy-fields of the farm on a daily average.

The seedlings planted with all sincerity and warm feeling of loyalty to the leader are swaying in the spring breeze. The fast progress in transplanting in the Haksan Plains sets me to picture in my mind a rolling sea of golden ears and a bumper crop this autumn.

Sim Nung Mok

Beating the drum of revolution under the uplifted banner of "speed-up campaign" the Unjong co-op farmers in Sukchon County are busy in planting rice seedlings with the feeling of loyalty to the leader

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directing the Taehongdan Battle

The Flame of Revolution Enkindled Again in the Homeland

On 35th Anniversary of Victorious Battle in Musan Area

Thirty-five years have passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, advanced deep into the homeland, into the Musan area, with the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under his command and raised high a great revolutionary torch.

Towards the close of 1930s the fascist tyranny of Japanese imperialism reached its zenith and the Korean revolution was undergoing a grim ordeal.

Upset by the daily-growing anti-Japanese feelings of our people, the Japanese imperialists produced various wicked laws and wallowed in arresting, jailing and murdering defenceless people at random. At the same time they reinforced "frontier guard" and made desperate efforts to "completely annihilate" the KPRA, mobilizing large numbers of their troops.

Under the circumstances then prevailing, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had led the 100-odd day arduous march to victorious conclusion called the Peitatingtzu meeting in April 1939, where he reviewed the military-political activities of the KPRA units during the winter and put forward the policy of advancing deep into the homeland, into the Musan area, by switching over to a general counter-offensive, giving the enemy no breathing spell.

Always true to the leader's instructions, the men of the KPRA went over to an all-out spring counteroffensive with redoubled courage to crush the enemy and made successive assaults on the enemy's "punitive" bases along the Amnokgang River, thus making full preparations for advance into the fatherland.

On May 18 that year, the KPRA units under the command of the leader crossed the river into the homeland after breaking through the tight frontier guard the enemy bragged of as an "iron wall".

The emotion of the guerillas was boundless.

After taking a rest by the riverside, they camped at Chongbong for the first night.

Terror-stricken at the advance of the KPRA into the homeland, the enemy issued an emergency mobilization order and made all haste, concentrating thousands of troops and policemen in the border areas.

Seeing through the enemy's move, the leader billeted his units at Chonghong, Konchang and Pegaebong. Then he ordered them to march quickly into the Musan area over a military road of the enemy.

The KPRA units, commanded by the leader, relaxed themselves for a brief time by Lake Samjiyon and marched boldly in fine array in broad daylight along the 100-ri "Kapsan-Musan military road" which the enemy had constructed over many years in their effort to "mop up" the guerillas.

The enemy could never imagine even in dream that the "communist army" would march along their newly-built military road in the daytime, however well it applied protean tactics. When they learnt this later, the enemy were so bewildered that they did not know what to do.

Having passed through the "Kapsan-Musan military road" by the "tactic of covering 1000-ri at a stretch," the KPRA units bivouacked at Mupo.

There, on May 22 the leader sent the 7th Regiment in the direction of Singaechok and advanced to the Sinsadong district in command of the 8th Regiment and the Guards Company, liberating this area in a twinkling.

With a log cabin as the Headquarters, he directed the action of the units and conducted political work among the villagers and lumber station workers.

He said it was too mortifying that our people with a long history of 5,000 years had become slaves of the Japanese imperialists and a stateless people. Then he went on to this effect.

You of the working class are the most advanced contingent of the Korean people. It is none other than you who must stand in the van of the anti-Japanese front for the freedom and liberation of the havenots.

The leader's ardent appeal stirred the hearts of the workers and greatly inspired them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Listening to the inspiring speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, on whom they placed all their hopes and future with profound reverence, the workers could hardly keep back swelling tears of emotion and vied with each other to be the first to join the KPRA.

He told the volunteers that it was important to fight the enemy arms in hand but it was no less important a revolutionary task to form revolutionary organizations and rally the people in the anti-Japanese struggle.

After doing political work among the workers, he led the guerillas to Taehongdan.

On May 23, the KPRA units under his command went into battle on the Taehongdan plain to mow down the pursuing enemy, and won a brilliant victory.

The shining victory won by the KPRA in the Musan area battle wholly owed to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his superb art of command.

The victory in the Musan area inflicted an irretrievable, political and military defeat on the Japanese imperialist invaders, and gave a renewed faith in victory to our people who were groaning under their fascist tyranny.

The victory in this battle once again demonstrated to the world the constantly growing might of the KPRA and greatly inspired the revolutionary people of the world struggling against international fascism and imperialist aggressors.

Marking the 35th anniversary of the victorious battle in the Musan area, the Korean people are filled with a firm determination to be single-heartedly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung like the members of the KPRA, carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions established by him during the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people who are forging ahead along the path indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly armed with his great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

Li Chang Gyu

Essay

Azalea of Korea

When spring comes round, soft pink azalea loved by our people comes into flower first everywhere in our country—from the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san in the northern extremity to Mt. Halla-san on Cheju Island in the southern tip.

Azalea is well-shaped and smells sweet and is the harbinger of spring. But it is not confined to this simple reason alone that azalea is loved by the Korean people.

Whenever I think of azalea, I recall a touching story associated with this flower.

It happened in May 1939 when the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amnokgang River and set foot on the soil of the dear fatherland, leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units and crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Seen in the slope by the riverside was light pink azalea. It was in full bloom as if welcoming the fatherly leader and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters faithful to him.

The leader looked upon the attractive azalea which blossomed on the ground exposed to cold wind.

While gazing at azalea for a while, his thought went to the fellow countrymen groaning under the yoke of Japanese imperialist rule. Then he plucked branches of azalea to smell it as if giving a dear kinsman a hug.

Saying that "The Korean azalea is beautiful. The more you look at it, the more beautiful it looks," he saw his men who were besides themselves with great excitement and joy, setting foot on the soil of the fatherland.

Deeply moved by his words, the KPRA men held red azaleas in their arms and buried their faces in them.

Unable to suppress their surging emotion, women soldiers rubbed their cheeks against azalea that came into bloom in the crevice of the rocks and whispered in a tearful voice: "Azalea of the fatherland... you came into bloom at last, overcoming rain and wind, and snowstorm."

In the dark days of national suffering, the leader, with the azalea in his hand and smelling at it, showed deep love for the country.

Burying their faces in azalea in the homeland and rubbing their cheeks against it, the KPRA men felt the flavour of the fatherland to their hearts' content and strengthened their confidence in sure victory and braced themselves up for a fight to annihilate the enemy.

Azalea blossomed on this land for thousands, tens of thousands of years. But not once it was loved so much by the people.

Warm love for azalea in the homeland shown by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters faithful to the leader—this was a concrete expression of their deep love for the fatherland and the people.

Their ardent love for azalea was expressed in the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemy. They routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors on the Taehongdan plain where azalea was at its best and won a brilliant victory in the battle in the Musan area.

Seeing azalea, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters faithful to the leader pictured in mind their groaning fatherland and renewed their determination to wipe out the enemy.

They unyieldingly fought for 15 years attended with continued arduous marches unheard-of in history, thereby bringing about the fatherland restoration.

As the leader who set out on the road of revolution in his early years and mapped out a plan to build in the land of Korea as beautiful as silk-embroidery a society free from exploitation and oppression, stands in the forefront of our people, there has been established a veritable paradise on this land. Here our people lead a happy life. And agreeable smell of azalea and other flowers blossoming in mountains and fields perfumes and embalms the air.

For this reason azalea is loved so deeply and sung by our people.

Azalea has bloomed red in my dear homeland.
You have blossomed
Withstanding the rigors of cold wind and snow
To bring about a new spring in the land trampled underfoot.
We have been embraced in your bosom following the General...

Azalea has bloomed red. Its petals are associated with the lofty intention of the leader and dyed with the warm blood of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Azalea of Korea, may you flower more charmingly together with the prospering socialist fatherland.

Kim Ik Gwon

Immortal Slogans

The men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, on their way of advance into the Musan area of the homeland under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, barked trees and engraved on them militant and revolutionary slogans under instructions of the leader on the day of their arrival at Chongbong for camping.

"Down with Japanese fascist warlords!"

"Korean youth, come out quickly and join in the war against Japanese imperialism!"

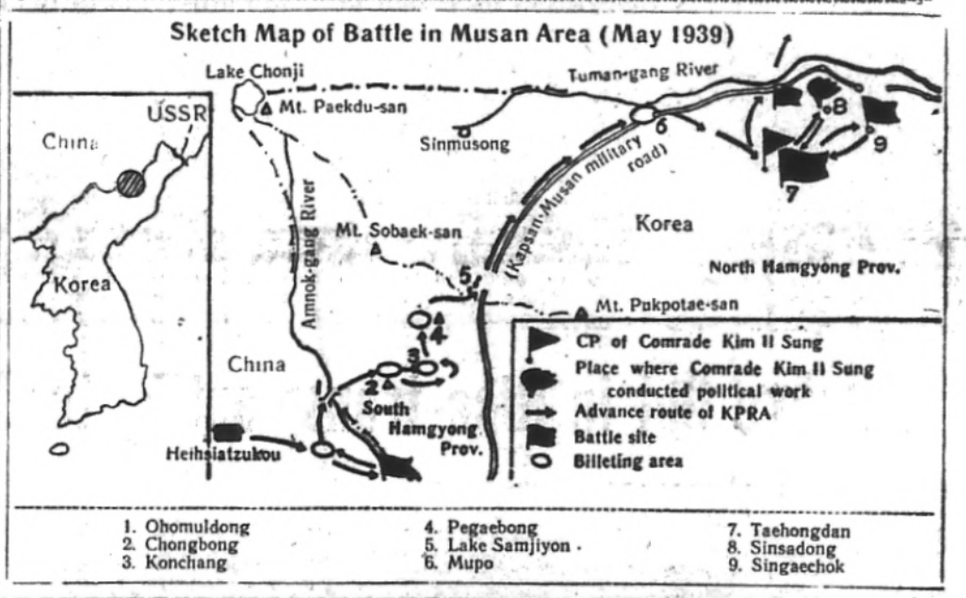
"Arise! Unite! All the labouring masses, let's fight for freedom and liberation!"

"Let's fight to the last for the freedom, independence and liberation of the Korean nation!"

"Proletarians and oppressed nations of the whole world, unite and rise up!"

"Long live the victory of the great anti-Japanese war!"

These fervent slogans permeated with the great revolutionary ideas of the leader gave great strength and courage to our people at that time and now arouse us to the dynamic revolutionary struggle.



A Thrilling Annihilation Operation at Taehongdan

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the 8th Regiment and the Guards Company, reached the point of rendezvous near Kuksadang in the Taehongdan plain earlier than the other units. It was on the morning of May 23, 1939. He anticipated that the enemy, hit hard in the area of Mt. Rounsan, would come in pursuit.

He deployed the units in favourable points near Kuksadang and got them fully ready for action.

In the marsh near Kuksadang which was disadvantageous for action, he posted an advance scout armed with machine guns to support the 7th Regiment which would soon arrive. The main units were ordered to lie in ambush on a slope of the hillock near the marsh.

Soon after, the 7th Regiment appeared in the forests near Kuksadang after attacking Singaechok. The men were carrying on their backs a lot of spoils captured from the Japanese imperialist troops.

At that time a large detachment of enemy troops was following close on the heels of the 7th Regiment as calculated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The enemy was within a distance of no more than 200 or 300 metres.

Due to dense fog and thick forests the men of the 7th Regiment were unable to detect the on-coming enemy. The enemy also could not find the KPRA unit and was coming in high spirits.

It was not until they came to the marsh near Kuksadang that they discovered a KPRA unit and softly followed it, foolishly trying to find a chance to attack it.

At this critical moment, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the enemy's attempt and applied a brilliant tactics.

He ordered the 7th Regiment not to halt at the rendezvous point but to move on and pass by the ambush point.

Unaware of this, the enemy still followed the regiment and came within the range of the KPRA unit's fire.

Watching the enemy's movement the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered a fierce volley with guns and rifles, at the moment the last column of the regiment was out of the range of the ambushers' fire.

The ambushers fully ready for action immediately opened fire on the enemy's flank. Meanwhile, men of the 7th Regiment turned round and gave the enemy a salvo.

It was a fierce, thrilling battle and came like a thunderclap on them.

The scoundrels, helpless in boggy marsh, were mowed down one after another. There was a startling scream.

That day the KPRA units beat the enemy's reinforcements coming from all directions in accordance with the superb, brilliant tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The KPRA men's blows were so heavy that the enemy's forces, thrown into utter confusion, were escaping in the direction of Ugok, cut a sorry figure by fighting with their own garrison which was rushing to rescue them, thus causing heavy casualities among themselves.

The Taehongdan Battle fought under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors serious blows, political and military. It gave our people a firm conviction that the revolution would be crowned with victory.

Kim Gwang Su

Third World Represents Powerful Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces in Our Times

The third world, taking its place now as mighty political forces on the stage of history, exercises a great influence in favour of the revolutionary movement of the world's people and international relations.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today the third world is the powerful existence standing opposed to imperialism."

He also taught:

"The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groaned for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny have bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters, whereas the imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun."

These words of the leader make exposition of the background of the emergence of the third world and its significance, the subsequent changes of world historic importance in the international relations of our age and the position held and the role played by the third world in the development of the world revolution.

The leader defined the third world which was once subjected to oppression and maltreatment as the powerful existence that stands opposed to imperialism today. This definition means that the Asian, African and Latin-American people's cause of anti-imperialist national liberation and the vigorous onward movement of the world's people aspiring to independent development are invincible and that the downfall of the imperialist reactionary forces blocking the people's independence and autonomous development is inevitable.

That the once exploited and maltreated peoples are taking their place as masters on the stage of history and the third world has become the powerful existence that is opposed to imperialism is an event which harbingers a new, epoch-making age in human history and in the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Having a covetous eye to the tremendous manpower and material resources and attaching strategic importance to the three continents, the imperialists and colonialists stretched out their tentacles of aggression and plunder, stamped out the national independence of the countries in these regions and maintained their colonial rule for a long time.

Deprived of national independence and sovereignty, the tri-continental countries were reduced to the colonies of capitalist powers, the suppliers of raw materials and cheap labour force, the areas of capital export and the markets for surplus commodities. The tri-continental peoples were subjected to double or treble exploitation, oppression, maltreatment and humiliation as colonial slaves. They were tormented a great deal as oppressed nation and class.

The oppressed and maltreated peoples on the three continents had been outside the orbit of historical progress and had been considered simply objects of history. But today they are taking their place as masters on the stage of history. This is a result of the vigorous struggle they have waged to realize their century-old desire to throw off the yoke of colonial slavery and achieve liberation, opposing the aggressors and rulers. At the same time this is also ascribable to the fact that the imperialists are faced with ever more serious crisis as a whole because links have come loose in the whole chain of their system and their sphere of influence has been narrowed due to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world's people and, accordingly, their internal contradictions and corruption have been intensified.

There has been a radical change in the position of the tri-continental peoples who freed themselves from the shackles of imperialism and colonialism and regained the lost national sovereignty.

In the former days they were entirely devoid of rights and dictated to follow the nefarious colonial policy of the imperialists and colonialists unconditionally. They were denied even the right to live, not to speak of the right of participating in social and political activities. But they have now restored their national sovereignty and thus have become able to hew out their way independently, taking their destiny in their hands.

Today the countries of the third world shape the state policies by themselves in conformity with the interests and aspiration of their nations, firmly maintaining the principles of independence in all domains of state and public activities.

The three continents no longer serve the imperialists as "stable rear", as "tranquil backyard" or as "golden island". And the tri-continental peoples are no longer colonial slaves or reserves of the imperialists. The life-line of imperialism is now cut in pieces on the three continents. The time has gone never to return when the imperialists guided the destiny of these continents.

All these facts mean that a radical turn has been brought about in the life of the peoples in these regions and a new chapter opened in the history of the three continents.

In the past they were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression and national humiliation as colonial and dependent countries of imperialism. At present they have much in common with each other in political and economic situation. Many of them won national independence. But many countries of the third world have the task of winning the historical cause of national liberation revolution by thoroughly carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, establishing the advanced social system, developing the productive forces and achieving complete independence in all spheres, political, economic, military and cultural. The imperialists are hampering in every way their efforts to fulfil this task and keep holding out the claws of aggression and intervention to them and are dreaming of bringing them again under the yoke of neo-colonialist rule. The countries of the third world, therefore, should pool their strength and fight against imperialist aggression and intervention above all if they are to win the historical cause of national liberation they themselves set forth, to achieve progress and prosperity and carve out their destiny as genuine masters.

It is the objective requirement of the revolutionary development in the tri-continental countries which won national independence to fight against imperialism.

The third world represents the powerful anti-imperialist forces in our times which are welded together in an endeavour for the full-scale independent development, progress and prosperity of the countries, which have vital interests in the anti-imperialist struggle and which have the extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and tremendous energy in opposing the imperialists and are possessed of the enormous potentials and ability to give them hard blows.

The formation of the third world and its emergence on the stage of history have resulted not only in radically changing the appearance of the Asian, African and Latin-American continents but also in greatly altering the political atlas of the world and bringing about marked change in the international balance of forces.

Indeed, the emergence of the third world on the stage of history constitutes a great factor in turning the international balance of forces still more in favour of the revolution, progress and independence and in precipitating the victory for the forces of socialism and national liberation, the basic trend of our times, and in hastening the ruin of the imperialist reactionary forces.

The formation of the third world and its ever-increasing role on the international arena are bringing about a new change in the international relations. The countries of the third world, as full-fledged sovereign, independent states, have a say in the settlement of the international affairs. This means that the imperialist powers can no longer maintain the old order, in which they arbitrarily decided on the international affairs only in their favour by bargaining about behind the scenes and resorting to blackmail, threat and trickery.

As a consequence of the burgeoning of the third world on the international arena, a new era has been ushered in, the era when the international affairs are to be settled taking into ever more serious consideration the views and interests of the peoples of the third world, and thus heavy blows have been dealt at the imperialist reaction.

Glaring proof was furnished by the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States held in Algiers last year and by the recent Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly held in New York.

In the past the Korean people and the peoples of the third world were in the same circumstances and today they are striving to realize the common aim and aspiration.

Deprived of their country by the brigandish Japanese imperialists, our people were forced to lead a bitter life as colonial slaves under the savage colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. The Japanese imperialist aggressors usurped the national independent rights of the Korean people and plundered the wealth of Korea as they pleased and tried to destroy all the valuable things of our people that are national.

Reflecting the urgent demand of the times and the aspiration of the oppressed and exploited peoples, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, founded the immortal Juche idea and, embodying it in the national-liberation struggle of our people, organized the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and intelligently led the Korean revolution. The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under his guidance was the first national-liberation war fought in a colony under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

(Continued on Page 4)

Fierce Flames of "Speed-up Campaign" Are Raging at Every Construction Site

Extensive Capital Construction

This year is a year of construction in our country.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This year we should direct the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state to capital construction and effect a great upsurge in construction."

To put into practice this line laid down by the leader, the state has invested 1.6 times more funds in industrial construction than last year.

The mining industry is the first process of production, and innovation in this domain means making a breakthrough in the battle for gigantic socialist construction.

To this end, considerable part of the investments in industrial construction is diverted to replacing installations with large-size, modern and high-speed ones and diversifying transport services at coal and ore mines and to the expansion project of the Musan Mine, the exploitation of promising iron ore reserves in Toksong, Sohaeri and other areas, the reconstruction and expansion of nonferrous metal ore mines such as the Songhung, Komdok, Songchon and November 8 Mines and the development of new ore and coal mines.

As for the Musan Mine which is being expanded on a large scale, the first stage project has already been brought to completion, which resulted in increasing the production of concentrated ore to one million tons and the mine's production capacity is expected to grow to 5.5 million tons in the coming year and to 8.5 million tons in the year after next.

Power bases are also being constructed in a big way to boost the electricity output in keeping with the rapid development of the national economy and the successful promotion of the technical revolution. The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is to be completed within this year, and the second-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant are being pushed ahead vigorously.

The investment in the domain of metal industry has shown a 2.5-fold growth over last year.

Thanks to this investment a new steel workshop and a relay-sintering furnace have already been built in the Kim Chaek Iron Works and within this year the construction of a hot-rolling workshop and big furnace and coking battery will be finished, which will turn the iron works into a large, modern metallurgical base with all its production processes perfected from feeding raw materials to making rolled steel.

For adequate supply of ores to the Kim Chaek Iron Works pipe lines with a total length of 100 kilometres for transportation of concentrated ores will be laid within this year in the section between Musan and Chongjin, and the projects for expansion of the April 13 Iron Works and the Songjin Steel Works will be sped up and the construction of the Taedong-gang Iron Works, a new large-scale modern ferrous metallurgical base, be pushed forward energetically.

In order to turn out greater quantities of nonferrous metal, the Nampo, Haeju and Munpyong Smelteries will undergo further expansion and a new, large-scale modern nonferrous metallurgical base will come into being in the Tanchon area.

In the current year, 1.9 times as much funds as last year are invested in the realms of chemical and building-materials industries so as to accelerate the chemicalization of the national economy, particularly that of agriculture, and send a sufficient amount of building materials to the construction sites.

For increased production of chemical fertilizers the existing chemical fertilizer factories are being readjusted and enlarged and their production capacities utilized to the maximum, and phosphate fertilizer production bases are being further consolidated in different localities. In parallel with this, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory are in course of reconstruction and expansion and a big-scale youth chemical factory is rising and in the Nampo district a new chemical factory is going up.

The Nampo chemical factory will consist of large, modern factories to be built on yearly installments beginning from this year—a synthetic rubber factory, a 30,000 ton capacity vinalon factory, a 50,000 ton capacity vinyl chloride factory and a carbide factory which will supply enough raw materials to these factories, and a sodium carbonate factory and a caustic soda factory.

The construction of the youth chemical factory now in rapid progress is quite huge in scale. It will be composed of an urea fertilizer factory and other factories producing synthetic fibre and a variety of medicaments.

In the Sunchon area a modern cement factory with a capacity of five million tons is under construction. Its first-stage project is to be wound up within the coming year, which will obtain the capacity of producing three million tons of cement.

Our working people are now dashing ahead with vigour at a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed" to carry out successfully such capital construction projects which are of great significance in ensuring the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and in hitting the ten major goals of economic construction to be attained in the years of the next perspective plan.

Pak Ju Sol

CONSTRUCTION: News in Brief

New upsurges and innovations have been brought about by the builders of light industry factories and poultry-breeding base. This is because they stepped up construction in a blitzkrieg way and by finish-one-by-one method under the uplifted banner of the "speed-up campaign", wholeheartedly upholding the line of the gigantic socialist construction set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As a result, new factories mushroomed in different parts of our country. They will be greatly conducive to the improvement of the people's living standards.

☆ In Sariwon city a new modern textile mill was put into operation to produce high-grade fabrics. Highly automated spinning, weaving and dyeing facilities were installed there. The women's dress factory and meat processing plant were also newly commissioned.

☆ The new, modernly-equipped Pukchang and Hamhung Cornstarch Factories started producing millet jelly.

☆ The modern Kangso Mineral Water Processing Factory was brought into operation, with its equipment either mechanized or automated. It will soon have a daily capacity of 400,000 bottles.

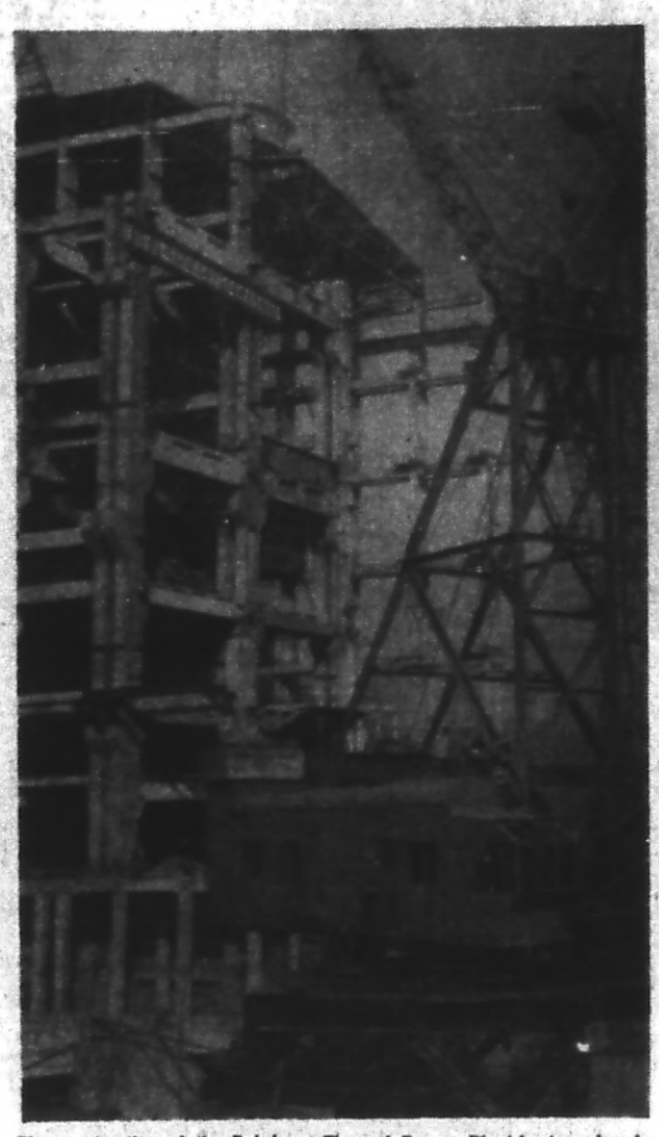
In addition to this, the weaving shop of the September Textile Mill, Pyongyang Tanning Plant, Pungchon Fruit Processing Factory, modern cornstarch factories and some 120 other modern light industry factories are springing up in different areas of our country.

☆ The expansion project of the Kwangpo Duck Factory was finished to treble its capacity. The expanded factory started to raise the duck. It has over 70 modern houses with a floor space of over a hundred thousand square metres.

☆ After completing its expansion project, the Hungsang Chicken Factory began to breed numerous chickens. It comprises over 70 houses including hencotes, egg-hatching sections and feed storehouses.

Besides, the expansion projects are fast progressing in the Chongjin, Kaesong, Kaechon, Tanchon and Kowon Chicken Factories and Tudan and Ryongje Duck Factories. The construction of modern chicken and duck factories is well under way in Hamhung, Sariwon, Sangwon, Kangdong, Huichon, Sakju and so on.

Kim Min Yong



The construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is stepped up by finish-one-by-one method Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Builders of the Youth Chemical Factory creating a new construction speed with youthful stamina

Intense Loyalty, Great Achievements in Labour

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"In the domain of capital construction efforts should be made to build a new, large chemical industry base at the earliest possible date to further develop our country's chemical industry."

The Youth Chemical Factory now under construction in accordance with the leader's far-reaching plan is enormous in scale, for it comprises a number of factories such as urea fertilizer, Orlon and polyethylene factories with the capacity of 360,000 tons, 10,000 tons and 25,000 tons each.

The builders are stepping up the construction greatly under the uplifted banner of the "speed-up campaign", their hearts aglow with intense loyalty.

A conventional idea was that such a large-scale project would need over a year of preparatory construction work. Smashing this idea and thinking boldly, they undertook the project dauntlessly and pushed ahead simultaneously with preparatory and main constructions in a blitz way and by finish-one-by-one method. Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they effected technical innovation and bravely surmounted difficulties and obstacles they encountered. The result is innovatory successes—railway sidings have been introduced and structural parts factories built in a short span of time, and the construction of main buildings has been sped up, with some equipments being ready for installing.

The constructors' enthusiasm for work runs higher than ever. They want to step forward ten or even one hundred paces while others take one step. Powerful construction machines are available. The construction work is directed by a scientific method. All these combine to bring about fresh innovation in every sector of the construction site.

As to the naphtha thermodecomposition project, the builders had assembled a heavy gas-separating tower in no more than six hours, causing great sensation all over the construction site. Recently, they have assembled the same type of tower in only 40 minutes and thus scored a miraculous success. The month of May witnesses a two- or three-fold increase in the speed of construction as against April. They are speeding up construction ambitiously and enterprisingly, thereby translating into reality creditably their resolve to complete by October 10 this year the construction for the naphtha thermodecomposition and high pressure polyethylene systems.

Swift headway has been made in the construction of urea fertilizer factory, because the work is done in a blitz way and by finish-one-by-one method.

The builders are resolved to bring the construction of the buildings to completion within this year. They have in the main completed reagent warehouses, metal processing workshops, repair shops and other auxiliary structures. Now they are focussing their efforts on the construction of the buildings for compressors and for the synthetic ammonia process.

They are fulfilling the construction plan far ahead of schedule by actively applying advanced methods of construction and effecting technical innovation with collective wisdom.

The construction of the giant Youth Chemical Factory is now progressing at a marvellous pace owing to the persevering labour of the builders who have the iron determination to implement to the end the leader's instruction unconditionally.

Kim Su Yon

A VISIT TO THE "CRADLELAND" OF JUCHE (2)

Korea Making Rapid Progress

(Continued from Our Issue No. 20)

Kenich Okami [Japan]

Museum of Korean Revolution, Sanctuary of Revolution

It took us six days to look round the Museum of Korean Revolution.

Exhibits on display in the museum are an epitome of the history of Korean revolution up to the present time. What left a particularly deep impression on me are the exhibits which tell of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Splendid indeed are the exhibits showing the valorous struggle of the Korean youth who fought for more than 15 years in the snow-covered deep forests dedicating their life wholly to the future of Korea and to the revolution. Anyone who visits Korea cannot stand unmoved seeing their exploits, I think. I came to realize keenly that from this arduous, long-drawn-out struggle came prosperous Korea of today. Particularly to be noted here is that when the Korean young people rose in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, they manufactured rifles by themselves on scratch. Various publications were brought out by using mimeographs. As they had no printing ink, they produced it with resin as its raw material. This they did by fully displaying the spirit of self-reliance. The Juche idea teaches that "once one is determined to do, nothing is impossible." They acted on this doctrine.

Seen in the museum are many exhibits showing impressive stories. Guerrillas encourage their wounded comrades by playing harmonicas; young soldiers give the first thought to their comrades, surmounting all difficulties; and guerillas who, having run out of provisions, share a small amount of parched-rice powder with each other to allay their hunger.

In Korea this forms the revolutionary traditions and they are carried forward. Hearing the guide explain, I was moved to tears. I came to know that the revolutionary traditions born under arduous conditions have been carried forward in their entirety.

Particularly so in the Korean war. At that time the Korean People's Army was only two years old, but it defeated US imperialism which had boasted of being the strongest in the world.

Korea had a small population and was economically weak, but she brought US imperialism to destruction. The revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, I think, found their embodiment in the three-year struggle of the Korean people.

For example, a young soldier blocked the enemy's gun muzzle with his chest to ensure the advance of his unit. Another soldier plunged into the enemy with a handgrenade in his mouth when he was seriously wounded in both arms and legs. Pictures and materials showing their gallant struggle and their photos are now on show in the museum. These dead fighters became the "Heroes of the DPRK".

I believe that the Korean war was a historic event, because the Korean people were the first to defeat US imperialism which had boasted of being the strongest in the world. Since then, US imperialism is going downhill. It was the Korean war that marked the beginning of a downhill turn for US imperialism.

The revolutionary traditions built up in the years of anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Juche idea have also been carried forward in the periods of postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction.

Three Major Technical Revolutions

The Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of carrying out the "three major tasks of the technical revolution". They are: firstly, to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour; secondly, to narrow the differences between agricultural and industrial work; thirdly, to free women from the heavy burden of household chores. In Japan there are sharp differences between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural work. Therefore, the Japanese people readily can understand what the narrowing of these differences means, but it is difficult for them to understand what the emancipation of women from the heavy burden of household chores would be like. Social revolution will lead to the women's social emancipation at least. But this revolution is not enough just to solve one problem, that is, the problem of burdens of household work resting on women.

The Chollima Movement was started in 1957.

The Chollima Movement means boldly carrying on construction work as winged Chollima covers a thousand *ri* a day. The Korean people are stubborn in their work and never succumb to any difficulty. They move forward with amazingly fiery energy, indeed. I cannot but be surprised at the greatness of human power.

What amazed me in Korea was the fact that the people never grumble about anything. There are no walls that can stop them. They attempt to do by themselves what nobody ever tried. Human history is created by those who try to do what nobody has ever done.

They say: "Man's firm determination can bring flowers into bloom on the soilless and treeless stone." We can say that nothing is impossible for them.

Exhibited in the museum are not the abstract but true, concrete materials on revolutionary history.

It is a revolutionary task that remains unaccomplished even after socialist revolution.

At present the DPRK concentrates on freeing women from burdens.

I tried with particular care to learn how the three major tasks of the technical revolution came about and see how much progress was being made in this realm.

To tell the truth, what I saw made me think that the DPRK is the most advanced country among socialist countries.

Phenomenal Progress Made in Industry, the Fruit of the Spirit of Self-Reliance

Industrial workers were working energetically, indeed.

During my visit to the Kumsong Tractor Plant, I saw the machines decorated with flowers. This brought home to me the difference between Korea and Japan. Most of people in Japan are compelled to work to earn wages. So, they usually work in a slipshod manner. Korea is entirely different from Japan also in terms of the workers' enthusiasm for their job.

I noticed that considerable headway was being made in semi-automation and automation in nearly all the factories I visited. Attached to every one of them are factory college, higher technical school, hospital, nursery, barber shop and various other welfare facilities. All these provide every convenience for the life of workers.

Let me relate here, for instance, what I witnessed during my inspection of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, one of the well-known factories in the DPRK.

The nursery, hospital and other service establishments there were staffed with many personnel. It is something inconceivable to me, a Japanese. The proportion of women holds very high in the composition of employees of the Complex. This is because the work process has become semi-automated and automated.

In the development of the February 8 Vinalon Complex and other factories, I think, the credit is due to President Kim Il Sung for his wise guidance and the Korean people for their determination to carry through his teachings by all means and unconditionally. When President Kim Il Sung called upon the people to exert every effort to build the vinalon factory, the response to his call was immediate, and workers, students and all the rest of people flocked to the construction site to undertake the huge project. The result: the completion in only a year and half.

Later on, President Kim Il Sung visited the factory again. While talking with the workers, he earnestly urged them to increase productivity five-fold.

With common sense, you may consider a task of a five-fold increase impossible and chuck it up. But they carried out successfully that task, too.

The same is true of the Kumsong Tractor Plant. This plant was newly commissioned, with all its equipment automated. Its construction was also attended by many a difficulty.

There are a sea of machines within. But conditions were difficult in the early stage. There was not a single technician. It went through the years of 1955 and 1956 when the DPRK's industry as a whole was still in very difficult condition. In those days there occured a number of troubles on the international arena. Time was very hard for Korea, too.

At that time the workers of the plant learned how to manufacture a tractor by themselves, with a disassembled one as a model.

It can be said that it was the fruit of the spirit of self-reliance. In their efforts to make a tractor, I was told, they suffered setbacks one after another, scores of times.

The workers said to me that they pushed ahead with the job working around the clock almost everyday. At last they succeeded in making one tractor. It took them slightly over a month. This was how the factory started manufacturing tractors and has now developed into the present Kumsong Tractor Plant, one of the famous factories in the DPRK.

At present the plant produces tens of thousands of tractors annually, they said. They had strong faith in the Juche idea. And they can well judge the vitality of that idea by the test of action.

(To Be Continued)

The United States Must Accept the Proposal for Peace Agreement at Once

Repercussions among South Korean People and in Various Countries

The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in last March adopted a new active national salvation proposal to conclude a peace agreement through direct negotiations with the US in order to create a prerequisite for removing tension in Korea and accelerating the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

This proposal of the Government of the Republic is continuously calling forth widespread response among the south Korean people and in many countries of the world.

Among South Korean People

A professor of the Kyongbuk University in south Korea expressed full support to the proposal of the Government of the Republic for conclusion of a peace agreement with the US. He said:

"The US ruling circles have no ground to reject the proposal of the Government of the DPRK for replacing the unstable Armistice Agreement which literally amounts to temporary cessation of the war with a stable peace agreement capable of guaranteeing a durable peace.

If the US turns down this proposal, it will show to the world with added clarity that she runs counter to peace and pursues war. The US troops should take off the helmets of the "United Nations forces" and withdraw from this land. The US should accept the realistic proposal of the north, a proposal providing a guarantee for a lasting peace, and conclude a peace agreement. I strongly demand this and will fight for its realization, devoting my all."

A student of the Liberal Arts and Science College under the Seoul University said:

"The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique insist on a 'non-aggression pact' though they are left off as those with whom no discussion can be had. In fact, the rifle stock is grabbed by the Yankee devils and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are empty-handed. Such being the case, it is ludicrous enough for the puppet clique to broach something like 'non-aggression pact'.

The Pak Jung Hi villains must, first of all, be crushed to drive the US imperialist aggression troops out of this land and put an end to their interference and to achieve permanent peace in Korea and win the cause of its reunification. I fully support the proposal of the Government of the Republic for conclusion of a peace agreement and will resolutely fight for its realization together with our one million students and all the masses under the uplifted banner of anti-fascist democratization struggle."

A certain Kim, a worker of a company in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, remarked: "As proposed by the north, concluding a peace agreement with the US and withdrawing the US troops from south Korea are, indeed, a precondition for opening a short cut to reunification."

He said further:

"Together with our sturdy and gallant workers, I will devote myself to the last bloody struggle to destroy the ferocious fascist dictatorship reigning over this land, gain democratic freedom and national right and achieve the country's independent reunification."

A south Korean "civil servant" staying in Japan had this to say:

"I think that Pak Jung Hi can hardly get a peaceful sleep now, panic-striken, as the north launched an 'intercontinental ballistic missile'—the proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement. It makes me feel quite refreshed, indeed.

The United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, has no reason whatsoever to shirk and reject the proposal of the north for a peace agreement. If the US really think of our national reunification and Asian peace, it should accept this proposal at once."

In Many Countries of the World

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students stressed in its recent statement:

The new proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a positive measure to terminate foreign interference, accelerate the peaceful reunification of Korea on the principle of the right to national self-determination and ensure durable peace in Korea and Asia. In particular, this proposal is a realistic step to open a new phase in easing the present tension in Korea and solving the question of the country's reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without interference of outside forces.

The Secretariat of the IUS calls upon the affiliated organizations and the progressive youth and students of the whole world to actively support the proposal of the Government of the DPRK and send firm support and encouragement to the Korean people and youth and students in their just struggle to consolidate peace in Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The recent issue of the Mongolian paper **Unen** carried an article under the title "In the Interests of the Korean People", which stressed:

"So long as the US troops remain in south Korea, the tension in Korea cannot be eliminated.

The proposal for conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States will create conditions for removing the danger of armed conflicts between the north and south of Korea, stopping the arms race between them and for prohibiting the shipment of weapons into Korea from outside.

The proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK fully conforms with the desire of the Korean people to reunify their fatherland peacefully. Accordingly, the public circles of Mongolia consider that realizing this proposal is of great importance not only in solving the question of Korea's reunification but also in safeguarding peace and security in Asia.

In a commentary the recent issue of the Bulgarian paper **Otechestven Front** pointed out that the proposal of the Government of the Republic on concluding a peace agreement with the US is a step to bring a favourable phase in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

It said that now the world people expect the United States to accept the constructive proposal of the SPA of the DPRK aimed at securing durable peace in Korea and Asia.

The Daily World of the United States said that the SPA of the DPRK advanced the proposal on converting the present military armistice agreement into a peace agreement in the letter sent to the Congress of the USA and that the proposal was made because the two signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement are the DPRK and the USA.

The newspaper stressed that the people in the United States who love democracy and peace should welcome the DPRK's proposal, the keynote of which is to withdraw the US troops from south Korea, to give up the US intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and stop the arms drive between the north and the south and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, and it demanded that the Congress of the United States take positive measures.

Al Baath and **Al Soura**, newspapers of Syria, published writings in support of the new proposal of the SPA of the DPRK on concluding a peace agreement with the United States. **(KCNA)**

US Imperialism Holds Commanding Power over All the Armed Forces in South Korea

The recent Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang discussed the problem of creating the prerequisites for the removal of tension in Korea and promotion of its independent, peaceful reunification and put forward a new proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA.

This proposal shows again the noble stand the DPRK Government has maintained in its consistent, sincere efforts for the earliest realization of the country's independent peaceful reunification. It is a realistic and reasonable proposal based on the analysis of the military position held and the role played by US imperialism in south Korea and of the correlations between US imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...it is not the south Korean authorities but the US commander acting as 'UN commander' who holds the commanding power over the south Korean armed forces and it is also the US imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war."

The US imperialists legalized their aggression troops' occupation of south Korea and held the commanding power over the puppet army in every respect on the strength of various aggressive military "pacts" and "agreements" concluded with the south Korean puppet clique.

The "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" cooked up on August 8, 1953, provides that the US imperialists shall be invested with the "right to deploy their aggressive ground, naval and air forces in and around the territory" of south Korea and keep them stationed there for an "indefinite period". This pact enabled the US imperialists to keep their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base up to this date.

Meanwhile, they rigged up the "Proceedings of ROK-US Talks" on November 17, 1954 with a view to consolidating their right to hold the commanding power over the south Korean puppet army, their mercenaries.

It was originally stipulated in the "agreement on transfer of the commanding power" concluded between US imperialism and the south Korean puppet clique that "all the commanding power over ROK army shall be transferred to the UN commander and held by him as far as the Korean war continues". In the "Proceedings" the afore-said stipulation was revised. It says that the "ROK army shall be under the command of the UN command in its operations as far as the latter bears the responsibility for the defence of the ROK." This rendered it possible for US imperialism to hold as ever the commanding power over the south Korean puppet army in the post-war period.

It was on the strength of this document trumped up for aggressive purpose that the commander of the US imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea who acts as the "UN commander" undertook the "responsibility for commanding" the south Korean puppet army. He exercises the right to decide on all the affairs related to the puppet army—promotion of officers, training of the rank and file and even approval on their leaves—not to speak of his grip on guns and other war materials.

He acts on instructions from the US Defence Department: He orders the puppet army to work out military budget with an aggressive aim, draw up operational plans and put them into practice. He calls the "ROK-US joint military commanders meeting" whenever he deems it necessary in order to review how his orders have been executed.

The "US military advisory group" serves as an important tool in directly controlling and supervising the south Korean puppet army.

This advisory group was in existence from the outset of US imperialist occupation of south Korea in 1945. It was legalized by the dint of the "agreement on formation of the US military advisory group in ROK" rigged up on January 26, 1950. This agreement provides that the "US military advisory group" shall be in charge of "commanding and training" the south Korean puppet army and police and shall "ensure effective use of the US aid." It was under this agreement that members of the "advisory group" were planted in ministry of national defence of the puppet regime, headquarters of its ground, naval and air forces and all regiments and other units to strictly control and supervise every movement of the puppet army.

Without the US imperialist approval the south Korean puppet army cannot move even a step forward nor can it use a round of ball cartridge and a drop of gasoline freely. For instance, the low and middle grade officers below battalion commanders of the puppet army can be allocated or transferred only with approval of the US chief advisors posted in divisions and bodies above them and senior officers above regimental commanders, only with approval of the "US commander". All the war materials are supplied to the puppet army by the "US command in ROK" on application received from the puppet defence ministry and can be put to use only with approval of the US "advisors" posted in bodies above the divisional level.

Referring to the puppet army, a man surnamed Ryang, ex-ambassador of the south Korean puppet regime to the US, remarked: "At present all the arms for our use are under the US control. Moreover, gasoline we are using is likewise under the US control. Things are arranged so that a gas supply on hand can last for only two days. Under this condition no one can be allowed to make a long journey."

The account given above testifies to the fact that it is not the south Korean reactionary rulers but the US imperialists occupying south Korea by force of arms who hold the commanding power over the puppet army.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a dyed-in-the-wool lackey of US imperialism. He remains alive only under its armed protection and acts on its instructions. He has no rights whatsoever. He is as ugly and shabby as a scarecrow.

The US imperialists have increased military aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and egged them on to "confront" us "by force". This is the reason why tension in Korea has been keyed up to still higher pitch, the nation kept split and its reunification not achieved yet.

The whole course of the north-south dialogue shows that it is impossible to remove tension in Korea and consolidate peace so long as the US imperialist aggression troops keep south Korea under their occupation and their commander holds the commanding power over the puppet army. At the same time it proves that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have no intention nor ability at all to tear down the barrier which divides the nation and attain national reunification.

It was under such circumstances that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique brought out a proposal to conclude a "non-aggression pact", leaving the US imperialist aggressor army to stay in south Korea. It is ridiculous and not worth discussing at all.

The total responsibility for aggravating tension in Korea, keeping it divided and hampering its reunification rests with the US imperialists who have pursued the aggressive policy, occupying south Korea and holding the commanding power over its army.

From this it follows that the US imperialists' intervention must be brought to an end and their aggressor army withdrawn from south Korea if peace in Korea is to be preserved and its reunification achieved.

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops is prerequisite to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Ro Un Sok

Hail 55th Anniversary of Afghanistan's Independence

May 27 marks the 55th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

The Korean people send congratulations to the Afghan people on their national holiday.

Following the independence, the Afghan people have achieved many successes in the struggle to build a new society and a new life.

Agriculture, the key branch of the country's economy, has rapidly developed. The aftermath of monoculture has been liquidated and many-sided cultivation introduced. The output of wheat, barley, maize, rice and other grain crops is on the increase. The yield of wheat which is most extensively cultivated is 2,350,000-2,450,000 tons per year. Animal husbandry has also made progress. In recent years 2,500,000 pieces of sheepskin and 7,000-8,000 tons of wool have been exported on an annual average.

A great change has taken place in industry, too.

On the basis of the successful fulfilment of two five-year plans, the Afghan people set up many new factories and enterprises including cement, factory, automobile repair and assembly plant, metal-working shop and cotton textile mill in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan started in 1967.

These achievements are the fruit of their vigorous struggle for consolidation of national independence and for the country's independent development.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Afghan people and support their stand for the independent development of the country.

The peoples of Korea and Afghanistan are closely linked together for the similarity of their bitter past in which they were oppressed and exploited under the imperialist colonial rule and for the commonness of their present struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the country's prosperity and progress.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people will be further strengthened and developed through their struggle against imperialism and for independence, the Korean people heartily wish that the Afghan people will make still fresher successes in their future struggle.

Yun Hae Ik

South Korean Side Agrees to Our Side's Proposal to Open Working-level Meeting

Sixth Meeting between Delegates to North-South Red Cross Talks Held

The sixth meeting of the delegates to the north-south Red Cross talks held in Panmunjom on May 22 discussed the question of resuming the deadlocked Red Cross talks at the earliest possible date for normalization of the work of the talks.

At the sitting, the delegate of our side, explaining in detail the justness of the previous proposal put forward by our side to have as early as possible the working-level meeting in Panmunjom with the deputy head of each side as the chief for the time being, strongly demanded the south Korean side to accept it.

But the south Korean side was disinclined to accept the proposal of our side under various unwarranted pretexts, while admitting its justness.

Refuting the incoherent insistence of the south Korean side, the delegate of our side pointed out that their "motion for extraordinary session" is, in a word, designed to blight the prospect of the full-dress talks after shifting to Panmunjom the venue for the discussion of the humanitarian problems to be solved through north-south travel and this goes against the humanitarian work and the cause of the country's peaceful reunification.

Unable to maintain any longer its unjust stand due to the reasonable and well-grounded assertion of our side, the south Korean side eventually withdrew the "motion for extraordinary session" it had advocated so far, and consented to our side's proposal and gave our side assurances that it would not let the "CIA" agents participate in the forthcoming working-level meeting.

That day the delegates of both sides to the Red Cross talks reached the following agreements:

Firstly, the contact between the Red Cross delegates of both sides shall be ended and working-level meeting be held in Panmunjom at an early date with the deputy head of each side as the chief.

Secondly, the working-level meeting shall have preliminary discussions on the agenda-items of the full-dress talks and settle the question of the reopening of the full-dress talks through deliberations.

Thirdly, the working-level meeting shall proceed till the resumption of the full-dress talks.

Fourthly, the question concerning the date, composition and procedural matters of the working-level meeting shall be discussed separately. **(KCNA)**

"Week of Support to Struggle of Palestinian People" Functions Held

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity established the period from May 15 to 21, 1974 as the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people" to further strengthen militant solidarity with the Palestinian people who are valiantly fighting against the US imperialists and the Zionist aggressors and for the liberation of the occupied territory and the restoration of their legitimate rights. During the week various functions were held in our country to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

A mass rally backing the Palestinian people's just cause took place in Pyongyang on the evening of May 17.

Attending the rally together with working people in the city were Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and other personnel concerned.

The rally adopted a letter to the Palestinian people.

Besides, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the CC of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the CC of the Korean Journalists' Union and the Korean Students' Committee sent messages or letters of solidarity to their counterparts in Palestine.

Han Dok Yon

(Continued from Page 2)

The arduous yet glorious struggle waged under his leadership culminated in the country's liberation and the restoration of national sovereignty.

Our brilliant revolutionary traditions established and the experience gained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung serve as the common heritage of embattled Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people fought against the armed invasion of US imperialism was another just national-liberation war fought under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Through their heroic struggle the Korean people inflicted ignominious defeat upon the US imperialist aggressors and blasted the myth of their "mightiness". US imperialism which suffered defeat in the Korean war is going downhill. The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples fighting against imperialism that if they establish Juche and fight in unity, though they are the people of small countries, they can defeat the US imperialist aggressors. Thus it inspired them to a new upsurge in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement. After the Korean war many countries on the three continents put an end to imperialist domination and became independent.

Embodying the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people under his wise leadership won great victory in the two social revolutions after liberation and have converted their country into a powerful socialist industrial state in a historically short space of time which is independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

Today our people are confronted with the sacred militant task to regain national sovereignty trampled down by US imperialism in the southern half of the country. This struggle is closely linked up with the struggle of the peoples on the three continents against imperialist aggression and for the consolidation of independence and the achievement of territorial integrity and national prosperity.

The Korean people and all the peoples of the third world are friends who stand on the front of joint struggle against imperialism, the common enemy.

The struggle against imperialism and for independence of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples gives great support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist, anti-US revolutionary cause of our people and their cause of the country's independent reunification, and the victory won by the peoples of the third world in their just struggle constitutes our victory.

The Korean people who are firmly standing with the newly-emerging forces extend full support and firm solidarity to the peoples of the third world in their struggle against the imperialist aggression and intervention and for defending national independence and sovereignty of their countries, destroying the economic foothold of imperialism to achieve the economic independence, regaining the usurped natural resources of their countries and exercising full sovereignty and complete equality in the field of international relations.

The imperialist reactionaries headed by US imperialism hate and fear the third world and desperately try to weaken and destroy the newly-emerging forces from within. But this is in vain.

The imperialists will be completely driven out of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the newly-emerging forces will never fail to win their historical cause of national independence, sovereignty and achieve social progress, build new, independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America that are free from imperialism and colonialism.

The just cause of the peoples of the third world is invincible.

(Commentator)

Logic of Aggressors with a Veneer of "Peace"

Recently, Nixon and his clique are noisily talking about the "maintenance of peace" based on the "recognition of the reality".

This whimsical theory means that one should recognize the prevailing international relations and a number of events as fait accompli and accept them as confirmed facts and, on this basis, should strive to promote peace.

This is like a logic of an ill-natured robber who, breaking in one's house, demands its master to "recognize" it as a "reality" and asserts that this kind of attitude alone would help toward the preservation of "peace".

As known to all, the present-day world witnesses a number of abnormal situations which can never be recognized as fait accompli nor be accepted as confirmed facts.

There is no place on earth to which US imperialism has not stretched out its tentacles of aggression, and wherever US imperialism sets foot blood is spilled. The US imperialists still keep many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America under their colonial rule and are taking away large quantities of natural wealth.

Particularly in Cambodia, the war ignited by US imperialism is still going on. In Viet Nam too, the war continues virtually. In Korea the artificial division of the territory and the split of the nation imposed by US imperialism still last; one half of the country is still under its military occupation.

And yet, the Nixon clique want to see such situation recognized as the "reality" and accepted definitely as "fait accompli". How preposterous it is!

How can one "recognize" such abnormal situation as a "fait accompli" and consider it to be a confirmed fact.

A fierce struggle is now fought in colonies and divided countries to restore the country's sovereignty, end the artificial division of the nation and achieve the reunification, opposing subordination to US imperialism.

The absurd remarks of the Nixon clique with a veneer of "peace" mean that they want to perpetuate their system of colonial rule by putting down the struggle of the world people and forcing them to recognize what they call "reality".

It is not without reason that the Nixon clique resort to such a foolish trick nowadays.

The world revolutionary forces including socialism are growing in scope and strength, whereas the reactionary forces of US-led imperialism are becoming weaker and weaker.

US imperialism in particular is now in unheard-of serious crisis, social and economic; it is driven into a hot water beyond retrieve.

It can no longer stifle the growing world revolutionary forces and put down the national-liberation struggle of the people only by resorting to force of arms.

It is against this background that the US imperialists with Nixon as a boss have come forward with the theory of "maintaining peace" based on the "recognition of the reality".

The reactionary nature of the Nixon clique's theory has been revealed more fully by their new trick of separate UN membership for "two Koreas" and by a "non-aggression pact", "peace agreement" and the like, proposed by their lackeys such as Pak Jung Hi of south Korea, Thieu of South Viet Nam and Lon Nol of Cambodia.

The separate UN membership for "two Koreas" means that Korea, a single national state with a long history, is to be admitted to the United Nations while leaving itself to remain divided as ever. It is clear to everyone that this cannot be a means of "maintaining peace". On the contrary, this will key up tension in the Korean peninsula and make it a scene of constant discord.

This notwithstanding, the Nixon clique fabricated the trick of separate UN membership for "two Koreas" in a vicious attempt to freeze the division of Korea and keep a hold on south Korea at least as their colony and military base.

When their trick was foiled at the United Nations, the US imperialists instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to propose the so-called "non-aggression pact".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's proposal for a "non-aggression pact" is a plot to hamper our country's reunification, freeze her "division as agreed upon" and carry into effect their criminal "two-Korea" policy at all costs under the cloak of "peace".

At the same time, it is a plot to perpetuate the split of the country and justify the US imperialist occupation of south Korea by artificially separating peace from the question of Korea's peaceful reunification under the pretext of "preserving durable peace" and by delaying the settlement of the reunification problem indefinitely.

The "non-aggression pact" and "peace agreement" trotted out respectively by Thieu of South Viet Nam and the Lon Nol puppet clique of Cambodia are a product of the cunning and nefarious manoeuvres of US imperialism to freeze the division of Viet Nam under the veil of "peace", keep a hold on South Viet Nam as their "stable" colony and military base for good and to save the Lon Nol puppet clique from the catastrophic crisis and keep Cambodia divided.

Facts show that "peace" the Nixon clique are raving about is no more than a cloak with which to camouflage their policies of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. Imperialism which is not aggressive would no longer be imperialism."

The imperialists can never renounce their policies of aggression and war so long as their aggressive nature remains unchanged. Their talk about "peace" is designed to fool the people and put into effect their policies of aggression and war in a more cunning way.

No amount of sugar-coated quibble and crafty artifice, however, can help US imperialism deceive the awakened people of the world.

The US imperialists' projected theory and their sinister aim for aggression pursued under the cloak of this theory are bound to end in a fiasco.

Kim Dong Ok

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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